

T. C. WENDELL, WHO WAS MISSING, IS A SUICIDE.

Took Poison at the Manhattan Hotel, Where He Had Been Staying in Seclusion Since His Disappearance.

Left a Farewell Letter to His Wife and Another to Three Men Friends—Motive Not Made Clear—Heat Stroke May Be Responsible.

T. C. Wendell, who disappeared from his home at No. 1331 Kennett place, on Saturday, August 25, ended his life yesterday at the Manhattan Hotel, No. 1301 Chestnut street, by taking poison. He was found dead in his room when one of the attendants of the hotel went to collect the money for his board, which was due.

A bottle of laudanum and one of carbolic acid were on a table at the side of the bed. None of the laudanum had been taken, but the bottle containing the carbolic acid was almost empty.

When Wendell's body was searched at the morgue a letter inclosed in an envelope addressed to Herman Morrell was found in the coat pocket. The police opened it and discovered within an envelope addressed to his wife, containing a farewell letter, and also a communication to Meyer Bendheim, Herman Morrell and Tom Melinger.

His Last Letters.

The letters were in German, written on letterheads of the Plant Seed Company, and bore no date. The one to the three men reads as follows:

"Dear Friends: When you receive these lines I will not be among the living. Please support my poor, unhappy wife in the dark days which are to follow. I am insured for \$5,000 in the A. O. U. W. and for \$2,000 in the Knights of Honor. Please arrange for her so that she will get this money. Have my funeral as simply as possible. I have a lot in St. Matthew's Cemetery. Do not condemn me too much for the step I have taken. I have paid a heavy penalty. Your unhappy friend,

"P. S.—Please give the inclosed letter to my poor wife."

Mrs. Wendell was notified of the finding of her husband's body by the police. Accompanied by a friend she called at the Four Courts and Assistant Chief Pickel gave her the letter written by her husband. It reads as follows:

"Dear Tina: I have long battled with myself what to do. During the whole week I have not closed my eyes, and have come to the conclusion to make an end of it. I think it better for both of us. I have written to Meyer Bendheim, Herman Morrell and Tom Melinger to support you during the terrible days which will befall you. If I could only shed tears. The last eight days were terrible. I can stand it no longer. Have a thousand thanks for your love for me. You deserve a better husband. I am insured for \$5,000 in the A. O. U. W. and \$2,000 in the K. of H. This will help you some during the first year. Good-bye. From your unhappy friend,

COCHRAN'S STRONG STAND AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Standing Armies are a Menace to Free Institutions.

MILITARISM IS UNAMERICAN.

It Would Send the Flag Where the Constitution Cannot Go.

BY W. BOURKE COCHRAN.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 1.—Standing armies have been, and always will be, fatal to free institutions. To realize the utter incompatibility of militarism and republicanism we have but to look at France. When we recall the first French Republic scattering the combined forces of Europe through the valor of its volunteer armies, how pitiful is the spectacle of the third Republic cowering in abject fear of its own standing army, incapable of wielding any influence abroad, impotent even to do justice at home.

The experience of this country proves that a citizen militia is infinitely superior to foreign aggression or domestic insurrection, while all history shows that a mercenary soldiery has never been so formidable to any country as the one which supports it.

A standing army, in the long run, has always become hapless against foreign foes, but it has always remained of deadly efficiency against domestic liberties.

The soldier in peace is either a hero, the soldier in peace is either a hero or a dangerous. The camp may be a school of virtue and patriotism, the barracks are always a school of laziness and often hotbeds of vice. The moral law is binding on nations as well as on individuals. A violation of it by either is always followed by retribution, slow, perhaps, but inexorably stern. He who draws the sword will perish by the sword, and the Republic that establishes a standing army to smite treason in other lands will live to find her own liberties trampled in the dust under the feet of a mercenary soldiery.

Barren on the People.

Aside from its inherent hostility to free institutions, a standing army is a crushing burden on the neck of the laborer, because it operates to reduce his earning capacity, while at the same time he is forced to bear the whole expense of its maintenance.

Every dollar of surplus product or capital invested in implements, in machinery, in buildings, is a fruitful dollar. Commodities used in production multiply themselves even while they perish.

Every dollar expended for munitions of war is a sterile dollar.

It is not used for the purpose of production, but for the purpose of destruction. It is wasted as completely as if it were thrown into the sea.

A standing army imposes upon each laborer the burden of supporting two men—himself and a soldier—while at the same time it diminishes his earning capacity by diverting his capital on which his productive efficiency depends.

But, far worse than the spoliation of the laborer is the degradation which he suffers from a standing army.

Militarism has always depleted industry.

NO. 2—IF FLORY WERE GOVERNOR.



HE WOULD HAVE A CHANCE TO LOOK OVER THE BOOKS.

FRANK PEYTON ADMITS KILLING JOHN E. ROBSON.



TWO VIEWS OF FRANK PEYTON.

Story Printed in the Republic at Time of His Arrest Leads to the Solution of the Sioux City Murder Mystery—Prisoner Implicates a Confederate Named Mason—Reward for Capture.

Frank Peyton, alias Hammond, a prisoner in cell No. 13 of the jail, is the self-confessed slayer of John E. Robson, the wealthy Sioux City contractor, who was beaten to death in his office, December 23, 1899.

Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Johnson of the Central Police District, said last night that the voluntary confession made by Peyton, was unquestionably the result of the exclusive story printed in The Republic, connecting Peyton with the Robson case.

This expose was made by The Republic when the St. Louis police knew nothing of the Robson murder or of Peyton's operations in Iowa. With the clew furnished by The Republic, the confession was ultimately obtained. Rewards, aggregating more than \$10,000, were offered for the capture of the man who effected the capture.

The murder of Robson was considered one of the most brutal ever committed in the Northwest. He was clubbed to death in his private office, while consulting with his foreman in regard to the construction of a railroad bridge in Wisconsin. The murder was not discovered until late the following day, and when the fact became known the ordinarily placid town of Sioux City became extremely turbulent, and every citizen became a detective for the time being. Had the slayer of Robson been caught the crime might have been summarily avenged.

The murdered man was the junior member of the contracting firm of Goodrich & Robson, a firm which had a reputation as builders of railroad bridges throughout the Northwest. They operated extensively in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Minnesota, and even in Michigan, Indiana and Missouri, the name of Goodrich & Robson was well known. Robson was well liked by his fellow-citizens, and had been repeatedly elected to important municipal positions.

How Robson was Slain.

In the month of December, 1899, he was particularly busy with railroad work. Not infrequently he remained in his office until a late hour at night. On the night of December 23, 1899, he was detained at his office until after 10 o'clock. He had explained certain details concerning the construction of a bridge to his foreman, and the foreman had departed. Robson was in the act of locking his safe, when a man entered from the rear door. Robson grasped with the first, and although there was circumstantial evidence against him, he proved an alibi which could not be questioned, and was discharged.

Peyton Makes Confession.

Almost immediately following the McChrystal trial came the arrest of Oscar A.

BRYAN TO BE IN CHICAGO TO-DAY.

In Joint Debate, He and Governor Roosevelt Will Deliver Addresses Monday.

DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE.

Stevenson Will Meet Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan in Chicago Monday—Rules Governing Mr. Bryan's Speaking.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—The Burlington train arriving here at 10:30 to-day, had among its passengers Colonel W. J. Bryan. He was accompanied only by his private secretary and some newspaper correspondents. The route from Lincoln was practically unannounced, and as the journey occurred during the night, there was no demonstration of moment on the way. He was met here by the officers of the Bryan Nebraska Club and some of the officials from the Democratic headquarters, to which he was escorted. He met Senator Jones and other officials of the committee, remaining with them until he left for South Bend, Ind., where he is to speak to-night.

Governor Roosevelt is scheduled to arrive tomorrow afternoon in this city about 5 o'clock, and Mr. Bryan will also arrive about the same time from South Bend, Ind. Joint speaking Monday.

At labor headquarters to-day it was estimated that 20,000 men would be in the city Monday and the majority of these will be in uniform. Senator Mason will be in the reviewing stand and also address the meeting at Electric Park. According to the program as arranged Governor Roosevelt will speak at 1:30 o'clock. William Jennings Bryan will speak at 4 o'clock and Colonel John F. Fierity at 4:30. Samuel Alschuler, Mayor Harrison and others will speak.

Hon. Adlai Stevenson will arrive in Chicago from Bloomington Monday morning to confer with Mr. Bryan.

Stevenson's Itinerary.

The itinerary of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson for the week beginning September 10 was announced by the Democratic State Central Committee as follows: September 10, Joliet; 11th, Streator; 12th, Vandalia; 13th, East St. Louis; 14th, Evansville; 15th, Rock Island.

Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to address the students of the Chicago University at 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon, September 10, at the university.

TRAP LAID FOR BOERS.

Baden-Powell Planned to Capture Troops for Grobelaar.

Pretoria, Thursday, Aug. 30.—General Baden-Powell, three or four days ago, attacked General Grobelaar, near Warm Bath, and then proceeded to bivouac for the night. As soon as darkness came, Baden-Powell's whole force made a detour, and at dawn was sixteen miles in Grobelaar's rear.

Baden-Powell tapped the Boer telegraph line to Pietersburg and sent an urgent request for reinforcements. The Boer commandant wired that a train would leave at once. Thereupon Baden-Powell proposed to waylay the train. But the Boers learned of his presence. Baden-Powell then summoned Grobelaar's force to surrender. The negotiations were proceeding when the British commander was last heard from.

BURGERS DISAPPEARED.

Viaticostein, Aug. 21.—Reports received here show the Boers are disappearing. General Botha, before his flight, replied to the burghers reminding them of their promise to make a last stand at Mafeking, but they would not fight.

GERMANY SEEKING TO THWART RUSSIA.

Diplomats Believe Berlin Has Asked the Aid of the Dreibund.

AMERICA NOT APPROACHED.

Great Britain and Japan Are Also Said to Be Interested.

OUR PURPOSE IS UNCHANGED.

United States Will Leave Pe-kin if Any Other Power Does.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Four-powers are being exchanged between the Powers of Europe relative to Russia's proposal to withdraw from Peking. Word was received to-day from Mr. Townsend, Charge d'Affaires in Vienna, stating that the Austrian Government was preparing its reply to Russia, but would not complete it until the exchange of notes by the Powers was concluded. It is indicated by this dispatch that Austria is hesitating, but is likely to stand with Italy and Germany.

Officials here believe that Germany is making a determined effort to bring about an agreement between the Dreibund, Great Britain and Japan to prevent the adoption of the Russian plan. So far as can be learned, this Government has not been approached by Germany, and it is plain that it would be useless for her to make any representations with a view to changing the American policy.

The United States have declared their belief that it would be advisable for the Powers to remain in Peking under a common agreement, but if any nation withdraws they will do likewise. Any pressure Germany can exert must be applied to the nations of Europe and Japan.

So far, Great Britain is concerned, while her decision will have considerable weight in Europe, it is pointed out that, as she has but few troops available for operations, she is unwilling to undertake the cost of retaining a strong army in South Africa, she cannot remain in Peking unless other Powers are willing to do so. Japan has been since the entry anxious to withdraw, provided the other nations did so.

Russia Still in Peking.

The Russian troops have not yet left Peking, but the intention of the Government has been communicated to the Minister and General there, and they are preparing to depart. It is understood that Russia is awaiting a reply to her note, and when that has been received she will send final instructions to Peking. Russia will adopt the suggestion of the United States for a conference of military commanders to agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, if possible. If the other nations will not withdraw, and Russia persists in doing so, then the Russian commander and General Chaffee will consult and probably march out together.

If the replies of the Powers show a diversity of opinion, said a member of the Cabinet this afternoon, "General Chaffee will be instructed to retire with Minister Conger and the American forces to Tientsin."

Officials of the administration hold that there is no inconsistency between Acting Secretary Adee's reply to the Russian communication and Secretary Hay's note to the Powers of July 3, stating the principles on which the United States would act. The first purpose stated in Hay's note, the relief of the Ministers, has been accomplished. The second purpose, the protection of foreign life and property and the prevention of the spread of disorder, is being carried out by the co-operation of the Powers.

There remains the final purpose "to seek a solution, which may bring about permanent peace in China, preserve Chinese integrity, protect all rights guaranteed by the treaty, and to secure the continued peace of the world on the basis of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

It is with this last purpose that recent diplomatic negotiations have been concerned. It is the opinion of the United States, as stated in Mr. Adee's note, that the purpose of the administration, which is clearly to the advantage of Russia, England's traditional enemy, tends to refuse the charge.

It can be said on the highest authority that all reports about friction in the Cabinet over this latest move of the administration and dissatisfaction on the part of Secretary Hay are without foundation. Since Secretary Adee has been at his summer home at Sunapee Lake he has been in frequent communication with the President and the State Department. He has made suggestions which have been adopted, and has approved the action taken in advance of suggestions from him.

The text of the reply to the Russian note was transmitted to him, and Acting Secretary Adee received last night a hearty approval of it. It can be said on the authority of Mr. Adee and members of the Cabinet that there has been entire harmony in the Cabinet on all matters relating to China.

Doubt as to England's Course.

The course of the British Government is being awaited with keen interest not only from its effect upon the present question, but because of the part it will have in maintaining the accord between the Powers.

There is a noticeable feeling among some of the foreign representatives here that Great Britain will decline to accept the plan and will thereby become isolated from the rest of the Powers.

In this connection the present situation is

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"BOMBARD A CITY FOR EVERY MURDER."

Leipzig, Sept. 1.—The Neueste Nachrichten says that after the arrival of the first reports from China, Emperor William wrote the following note to a certain document:

"Telegraph Bendemann (Near Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in the Far East), he must bombard a Chinese city for every German murdered."

The paper adds that the Foreign Office prevented the cabling of this message.

The German newspapers are widely reprinting this statement.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Partly cloudy Sunday, with showers or thunderstorms in northern and eastern portions; cooler in northern portion; Monday probably showers, with cooler in western portion; south to west winds. For Illinois—Showers or thunderstorms Sunday; cooler in northern portion; Monday partly cloudy; probably showers; fresh south to west winds. For Arkansas—Fair and warm Sunday; Monday partly cloudy; probably thunderstorms and cooler in northern and central portions; westerly winds, becoming variable.

- PART I.
1. Frank Peyton Admits Killing John E. Robson.
2. T. C. Wendell Is a Suicide.
3. Germany Seeking to Thwart Russia.
4. Bryan to Be in Chicago To-Day.
5. Cochran's Strong Stand Against Imperialism.
6. Death Notices.
7. Gas Street Lamps in Use.
8. Says England Cannot Consent to Withdraw.
9. Jumped Off Train to Make Escape.
10. The Railway.
11. Injures and the Injurers.
12. Alaska Native in New District.
13. Labor Parade and Plans.
14. News of the Religious World.
15. Battery A Surges in Regular Army.
16. St. Louis Woman Writes of the Russian.
17. Maryland Pleaded With Champ Clark.
18. Missouri Republicans Need Money.
19. Illinois Politics.
20. Week's Record in Reality.
21. Shaw's Garden Open To-Day.
22. Seven Thousand Voters Registered.
23. News of the Old World by Cable to The Republic.
24. Baseball Games.
25. Macon Considers McCoy Outfitted.
26. Race Track Results.
27. Burket Broke His Arm While Working.
28. President Youngs Blames Critics.
29. McGraw's Career on the Diamond.
30. Gotham Comes to Be Mouth of Secret.
31. Rider Haggard Writes of Golf.
32. Robson Not After New Trial.
33. Stage in Charge of the Mayor.
34. Ten Eyck Acts Like a Professional.
35. Miss Griscom Is Woman's Gift Queen.
36. Taylor's Golf Playing.
37. Pastor and Flock Disagree.
38. Couldn't Bear to Have Wedding—Faded.
39. Bryan Speaks in Indiana.
40. Eyes of Husband and Wife Buried.
41. School Teachers Transferred.
42. Great Reduction of State Debt.
43. Suicide of Boston Man in St. Louis.
44. Odds Decrease on Election Day.
45. Hugs Girls on Street Corner.
46. St. Louis Holds Military Trade.
47. Work Resumed for World's Fair.
48. Paying Taxes to Get Release.
49. Importers Make Complaint.
50. Hay Fever Breaks Out in St. Louis.
- PART II.
1. Golden Jubilee of the Social Choir.
2. Mrs. Meador's Collection of War Relief.
3. Wife and Boy Husband See Only Bright Prospects.
4. Strike Question Discussed by Governor.
5. The Brooks Comet, a Stranger in the Sky.
6. The Chinese Crisis.
7. "New Gospel" From Egypt.
8. Stories of Well-Known Missions.
9. Diamond Torn From Woman's Ear.
10. Young Girl Leaves Home With Strangers.
11. Will You Have a Pinch of Snuff?
12. Has Largest Practice in Chicago.
13. Found Her Son in Prison.
14. Dropped Snake in Mail Box.
5. At the Week in Society.
6. At the Summer Resorts.
7. Editorial.
8. Dockery in Reminiscent Mood.
9. What "Hamiltonism" Means.
10. Debate Between Negro Politicians.
11. Death Notices.
12. Help and Situations Wanted.
13. Houses, Flats, Rooms For Rent.
14. Real Estate For Sale.
15. Agents' Rent Lists.
16. Miscellaneous—Wanted and For Sale.
17. Miscellaneous—Wanted and For Sale.
18. Prudential Order Notices.
19. Grain Markets.
20. Financial News.
21. Vailed Prophet Sends Greeting.
22. Prudential Order News.
23. Many Changes Made in St. Paul.
24. Magazine Section.